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CERTIFIED MAIL

(Trade Name)

EPA-OTS



0006171945

90-890000054

Olin CHEMICALS

350 KNOTTER DRIVE, P.O. BOX 586, CHESHIRE, CT 06410-0586

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January 11, 1989

TSCA Document Processing Center (TS-790)
Office of Toxic Substances
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room L-100
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Attention: CAIR Trade Name List

Gentlemen:

In response to the December 22, 1988 FEDERAL REGISTER notice (Vol. 53, No. 246, p. 51715-51723) on TSCA Section 8(a) reporting regulations known as the Comprehensive Assessment Information Rule (CAIR) and relating to trade name reporting, Olin Corporation, 120 Long Ridge Road, Stamford, CT 06904 (203-356-3412) submits the following:

Technical Contact: Nicholas J. Barone
Olin Corporation
350 Knotter Drive
Cheshire, CT 06410
(203) 271-4190

- (1) Olin Chemicals Group
Toulene diisocyanate - CAS No. 26471-62-5
Trade Names - TDI 80
AUTOFLEX Component A
- (2) Olin Hunt Specialty Chemicals, Inc.
Hydoxylamine, sulfate (2:1) - CAS No. 10039-54-0
Trade Names - Colorprint 101 ER Developer Replinisher
Colorprint 101 ER Developer Replinisher
Part A
N-1B Knoica Color Developer Solution
N-1 Konica Color Developer Replinisher
P-1 Knoica Color Developer Replinisher
FUJI Color Developer Replinisher NQ1-R

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FUJI CN-16Q NQ1-R Color Developer
Replinisher
FUJI CP-25Q PQ1-R Color Developer
Replinisher
Colorprint Developer Regenerator Part B
LV-48 Colorprint Developer Replinisher

If there are any questions concerning this information, please
contact me.

Very truly yours,

OLIN CORPORATION



Nicholas V. Barone
Manager, Regulatory Services

NJB:jl

cc: A. M. Carnam
H. F. Gerrard
H. Lunn
A. Syrop

THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

Olin has a corporate-wide commitment to full compliance with all health and environmental regulatory laws. You, as an Olin employee, have a responsibility to be aware of regulations which apply in your workplace and to take appropriate steps to ensure compliance with all applicable environmental regulations. The following information gives you an overview of one of the most demanding and complex laws under which our U.S. area activities are regulated, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). It applies to research activity, manufacturing, use, processing, marketing, purchasing, distribution, and export or import of products, research samples, raw materials or chemical intermediates. Wherever you work, TSCA is there.

This law imposes requirements on all of us. For many employees there will be daily occasions when TSCA requirements will influence research or operating decisions, record keeping, selling and shipping products, purchasing raw materials or products, etc. Each of us must be familiar with the TSCA regulations which apply in our jobs and what we do to satisfy these requirements. Only in this way can we obey the law and avoid potentially costly fines for Olin, accompanying loss of business, and the personal embarrassment likely to result from noncompliance with TSCA.

The Toxic Substances Control Act is a Federal law enacted in 1976 which imposes requirements on all manufacturers, importers, processors, distributors, and disposers of chemical substances in the United States. The Chemical industry in the U.S. must operate in compliance with a large array of regulations promulgated under the authority of this law which is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The civil penalties for violations of these regulations are severe. The Enforcement Branch of EPA has the authority to levy fines of millions of dollars. Individuals, as well as corporations are subject to criminal prosecution for knowing violations of TSCA.

TSCA REGULATIONS

Congress intended that manufacturers assume responsibility for providing data on the health and environmental effects of their products. The EPA Administrator was given authority to regulate chemical substances and mixtures which "present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment" and to immediately restrict those which are "imminent hazards." EPA was also given comprehensive authority to regulate the manufacture, processing, use, distribution in commerce, and disposal of chemical substances. The regulations used by EPA for these tasks are:

- o premanufacture review of new chemical substances prior to their commercial production;

- o specific restrictions on the manufacture, processing, use, distribution, or disposal of certain chemicals which present an unreasonable risk, such as PCBs, asbestos, and chlorofluorocarbons, for example;
- o record keeping and reporting requirements to ensure that the EPA Administrator has access to all needed information regarding adverse health or environmental effects associated with chemical substances;
- o requirements for testing to fill major data gaps.

THE TSCA INVENTORY

The EPA developed and published the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory which lists chemical substances imported or manufactured for commercial purposes in the U.S.A. Any substance which is not listed on the Inventory is a "new" chemical substance under TSCA. This applies to catalysts, intermediates, raw materials, other reactants, by-products and certain waste as well as products produced for sale or use. The current TSCA Inventory includes approximately 66,000 "existing" chemical substances. In contrast, note that the American Chemical Society's Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) lists CAS Numbers for more than 8,000,000 chemicals. The existence of a CAS Number for a chemical you are using or wish to make or sell does not ensure that it is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

TSCA REQUIREMENTS FOR "NEW" CHEMICALS

Any company intending to manufacture or import for sale or use a "new" chemical substance must submit a Premanufacture Notice (PMN) to the Agency at least 90 days prior to manufacture or import so that the EPA may review the potential health and environmental hazards, and exposure to the "new" chemical. Neither the "new" chemical nor products containing it may be produced for commercialization until the end of that review period. Some limited exemptions to the PMN requirements are provided.

No PMN is required for substances produced and used in small quantities solely for R&D, but notices of hazard and records of quantities made, amounts transferred to other persons or labs, and other records must be kept and be available for inspection to qualify for the exemption.

This complex rule demands consistent and ongoing record keeping both before and after filing the PMN. Fundamental requirements for "new" chemical compliance include knowledge of the TSCA Inventory status of raw materials, process intermediates, certain waste materials, and manufactured or imported products; accurate data for required submissions to EPA; and awareness that the PMN rule will affect timing of product development, and commercial production and marketing. Purchasing, Technical Service and Development, Research, Marketing, and Manufacturing must all respond to these requirements.

TSCA REPORTING AND RECORDING KEEPING

TSCA reporting and record keeping regulations require manufacturers, processors, and distributors of chemical substances to keep records and to file specific reports with the Administrator in order to supply EPA with information on chemicals. Information on production, the TSCA Inventory data base, allegations of harm, existing health and safety studies, and potential substantial risk all must be reported to EPA from time to time. The Agency uses the information to make a determination of whether or not substances may pose an "unreasonable" risk to health or the environment, and to identify data gaps which may require a testing rule. Other regulations require that export shipments of chemical substances subject to testing requirements or certain other TSCA regulations be reported to EPA, and that U.S. Customs be notified of the TSCA status of imported substances.

The work of responding accurately and within the deadlines of these rules requires each of us to keep our files so that information such as that above will be available with minimum additional effort above normal record keeping needs.

ALLEGATIONS OF SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE REACTIONS

TSCA requires that we keep a central file of complaints about health or environmental effects alleged to have been caused by chemicals or products which Olin manufactures or processes, or by Olin operations, processes, discharges or emissions. The records to be kept include, for example, consumer complaints of harm to health, allegations of occupational disease, and complaints of injury to the environment. This record keeping obligation applies to complaints submitted to Olin from any source whether in oral or written form, and regardless of whether the allegations have any foundation in fact. Records of these complaints may be inspected by EPA and copies must be provided to EPA if requested. Each of us needs to know where to report any complaints we may receive and what our specific responsibilities are. Check with your supervisor.

SUBSTANTIAL RISK INFORMATION

TSCA requires that manufacturers, processors and distributors report immediately to EPA any information that a chemical or mixture may present a "substantial risk of injury to health or the environment," unless we know that the EPA has already been adequately informed. Olin's obligation to submit such information to EPA applies to information received orally as well as in writing. Olin has only 15 working days to report to EPA once a report has been identified as "substantial risk information." To assure compliance and avoid possible individual criminal penalties it is important that every employee immediately report any information which possibly could fall into the category above. Report such information immediately to your supervisor.

TESTING REGULATIONS

Several TSCA rules require manufacturers and importers to perform tests on specific chemicals to generate needed data. These tests may easily cost millions of dollars. Olin personnel should plan ahead for TSCA compliance before beginning to manufacture or import (even for research, or as a by-product or intermediate) any substance that may be subject to a test rule. These actions will trigger a notification requirement with which we must comply or be in violation of TSCA and subject to a fine. In addition, Olin may be required to pay some of the costs of testing.

THE CHALLENGE

This is only a brief summary introducing you to an important and challenging aspect of your job at Olin. TSCA Compliance is a **Daily Fact of Your Life...** in the lab, in the plant, in the office.

NEED TO KNOW MORE?

Call Olin's Regulatory Services Department
at Cheshire (203) 271-4190